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EXAMINER	
SINGH, RACHNA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/950,020	HINO, YASUHIRO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rachna Singh	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 December 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24,38,41,44 and 45* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24,38,41,44 and 45* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 12/30/05.

2. Claims 1-24, 38, 41, 44, and 45 are pending. Claims 1, 13, 24, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 45 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 20, 24, 40, 41, 44, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Huang, US 2001/0032218 A1, 10/18/01 (filed provisional on 1/31/00).

In reference to claims 1, 13, and 24, Huang teaches a method and apparatus for utilizing document type definition to generate structured documents. Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Compare to ***"analysis means for analyzing said document data***

and recognizing font size information contained in the document data, the font size information being information on the font size applied to a character or a character train contained in the document represented by the document data, and for recognizing the character or the character train contained in the document represented by the document data, and for recognizing the character or the character train contained in the document represented by the document data to which the font size information is applied;". Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document or unstructured document. See page 4, paragraph [0054]. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Compare to ***"instruction input means for entering, via an operation panel, information relating to a standard font size to be used for formatting the document data for printing on at least one print page;"***. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6. Compare to ***"image forming means for executing an image forming process such that data***

representing the character or the character train recognized by said analysis means is outputted for printing on the at least one print page at the standard font size entered by said instruction input means instead of the font size represented by the font size information contained in the document data; and printing means for printing data based on print data formed in the image forming process executed by said image forming means" Huang teaches a conversion process of an unstructured document to a markup language file. An unstructured document lacks a "concept of page". The counter is configured to count the number of pages in a metafile to be converted. All the objects in a display are associated with the document elements in a DTD file and saved as a corresponding modified metafile. See page 4, paragraph [0054] of Huang. In other words, the input module loads the documents which can be either a structured file or unstructured file. See page 5, paragraph [0065]-[0067].

In reference to claims 3 and 15, Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

In reference to claims 7 and 18, Huang teaches that document data can include character and object data. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. A metafile, referring to either the unstructured document or a printed version thereof, typically contains many displayable objects. Each object is a cluster or a group of characters or words or a graphic representation. As shown in display, each word is a displayable object which is inherently carried over in the metafile. In other words, each object is defined by a number of attributes or decoration information including, but not limited to, type, size, color and position of the object such that it can be "printed" correctly. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

In reference to claims 9 and 20, Huang teaches that his apparatus communicates document data over a network. See abstract.

In reference to claim 39, Huang teaches a method and apparatus for utilizing document type definition to generate structured documents. Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Compare to ***"instruction input means for entering print set information related to a standard font size to be used in formatting the document for drawing on at least one physical page OR executing a printing process for drawing the document on the at least one physical page using the standard font size"***. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6. In Huang's system, a user could use a desk computer that operates a browsing application and is coupled to data network to access files on service server. The print

information is delivered to a presentation element over a network. See figure 1A and page 3, paragraphs [0036]-[0039]. Compare to ***"transmission means. . .acquisition means. . . drawing means for drawing and image indicated by the document data acquired by said acquisition means from said server apparatus at the standard font size entered by. . .in the document data."***

In reference to claim 40, Huang teaches a method and apparatus for utilizing document type definition to generate structured documents. Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. Compare to ***"storage means. . .predetermined structured description language"***. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document

elements. See page 6. Compare to ***"acquisition means. . .detection means for analyzing a reference print instruction acquired from any image processing apparatus and detecting print set information; format process. . .transmission means. . .requesting the reference print instruction"***.

In reference to claims 41 and 45, Huang teaches a method and apparatus for utilizing document type definition to generate structured documents. Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents include displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document or unstructured document. See page 4, paragraph [0054]. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Compare to ***"instruction input means for entering, via an operation panel, information relating to a standard font size to be used for formatting the document data for printing on at least one print page;"***. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation

element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6. Compare to ***"image forming means for executing an image forming process such that data representing a character train contained in the document data is outputted for printing on the at least one print page at the font size entered via an operation panel of said image processing apparatus regardless of information for designating a font size, set for the character information in the document data representing the structured document, wherein the document data does not include a concept of page."*** Huang teaches a conversion process of an unstructured document to a markup language file. An unstructured document lacks a "concept of page". The counter is configured to count the number of pages in a metafile to be converted. All the objects in a display are associated with the document elements in a DTD file and saved as a corresponding modified metafile. See page 4, paragraph [0054] of Huang. In other words, the input module loads the documents which can be either a structured file or unstructured file. See page 5, paragraph [0065]-[0067]. According to one embodiment of Huang's invention, a document is printed to a metafile format that contain the decoration information. An example of a metafile format is commonly used Portable Data Format (PDF). One of the advantages of the metafile format is its independence from the authoring tool and perhaps from computers so that the metafile format can be opened or read identically in many different environments. This would maintain the predetermined font size originating in the metafile and not set by a designating means. See page 3, paragraph [0043].

In reference to claim 44, Huang teaches that the font size and set for the character is described in HTML or XML. See page 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2, 4-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16-17, 19, 21-23, 38, and 42-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang, US 2001/0032218 A1, 10/18/01 (filed provisional on 1/31/00) in view of Sasaki et al., US 6,351,317 B1, 2/26/02 (filed 9/28/98).

In reference to claims 2 and 14, Huang does not teach calculating a magnification change rate utilizing the font size information in said document data and the information entered by the instruction input means; however, Sasaki does. Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image

to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable

objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 4 and 16, Huang does not teach calculating a magnification change rate utilizing the font size information in said document data and the information entered by the instruction input means; however, Sasaki does. Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the

first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 5, 6 and 17, Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

In reference to claim 8 and 19, Huang teaches that document data can include character and object data. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. A metafile, referring to either the unstructured document or a printed version thereof, typically contains many displayable objects. Each object is a cluster or a group of characters or words or a graphic representation. As shown in display, each word is a displayable object which is inherently carried over in the metafile. In other words, each object is defined by a number of attributes or decoration information including, but not limited to, type, size, color and position of the object such that it can be "printed" correctly. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is

connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Compare to Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6. Huang does not teach a magnification change; however, Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms

the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a

format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 10 and 21, Sasaki teaches Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction

to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. Sasaki's selection to change the resolution is selecting a different layout that requires the calculation of the magnification change rate. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 11-12 and 22-23, Huang does teach the need for presenting documents on various media and discloses the need for a printing the data according to the decoration information (i.e. font size). See page 4, paragraph [0048]. Furthermore, Sasaki discloses a printing apparatus for processing document information.

In reference to claim 43, Huang discusses the need to convert brochures and sheets into different formats, but does teach designating a sheet size for printing. Sasaki however takes into account the instructions that change the size of the area to increase or reduce resolution. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claim 38, Huang does not teach scaling each character to a base character size for allotment to the physical page, based on font size designated in said print set information and standard font size designated by said resource; however, Sasaki does. Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the

printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows

image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claim 42, Huang teaches a method and apparatus for utilizing document type definition to generate structured documents. Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Compare to ***"said predetermined font size is entered by instruction input means"***. Huang does not

teach calculating a magnification change rate utilizing the font size information in said document data and the information entered by the instruction input means; however, Sasaki does. Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The

computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. Compare to ***"analysis means calculates a magnification change rate. . .drawing means executes a drawing process by changing the magnification of. . ."***. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 12/30/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues Huang does not teach an ***"instruction input means for entering, via an operation panel, information relating to a standard font size to be***

used for formatting document data for printing on at least on print page".

Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertion. Huang discloses an editing module connected to the input module which is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Compare to ***"instruction input means for entering, via an operation panel, information relating to a standard font size to be used for formatting the document data for printing on at least one print page;"***.

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
03/09/06

Doug Hutton
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Art Unit 2176